SHE WAY THEY WORKED BEFORE THE STEAM ENGINES CAME.

Bacing with the Hose Carriages and Labor-ing at the Pumps—The Tired Man at the Nezsle-George Brett's Big Hecord,

With the abolishment of the Volunteer Fire Department in April, 1865, this city lost one of its ancient sports; for while fire service is of the nature of the very sternest labor. while duty and the saving of life and property are the most striking features of a fireman's life, whether be be a volunteer or a salaried employee, the means used to attain the high-est individual and collective proficiency in the work partake mainly of a sporting character. Although the sport is substantially dead in New York city, it retains its hold as strong as ever in the country, and in cities like Troy, where the volunteer system of maintaining Fire Department is still in vogue. More than that, the surviving members of the old volun teer force of this city, and there is a regiment of them, are still alive to the best features of their old work, which was at once a vocation and a pastime. They have an association, which was organized on Feb. 22. 1834. Every year it meets in convention, and the members revive the glories of the past by old-time contests. The convention for this year has just come to a close at Troy, where over \$1,800 in cash prizes were distributed. It is no disparagement of the excellent work of a salaried firemen of to-day to say that the volunteer system was marked by some splendid features. In Troy to-day the dudish young man, swinging his cane airily on the street of an afternoon, may be seen at night, if a fire should break out, clad in the roughest of rough clothes, wet to the skin, bruised perhaps, working like a beaver side by side with a clerk or a laborer, none of them relaxing an effort until the last spark has been extinguished. Everything in volunteer system tended to the development of a strong esprit du corps, and the deep rivalry between companies was calculated to bring each organization to the highest possible grade of efficiency. Where hand engines are still used the old methods of work are yet seen. They have them over in Hoboken and many places along Long Island. In the river towns of the Hudson the water supply river towns of the Hudson the water supply and force frequently come from storage reservoirs at the top of high hills, and engines of any kind are dispensed with, the hose being attached to a hydrant. But even there one form at least of the old sport is seen—the hose companies' race. This is a matter that requires not only the ability of a sprint runner, but drawing power as well. It is one thing to run in light shoes on a cinder track; quite another to bowl along over an ordinary road hanging on to a rope and dragging along a truck heavily loaded with hose.



Of the old firemen of this city there is at least one, Jacob Morlath, who still devotes most of his attention to this volunteer service. He is the Sergeant of the Veterans' Association, and may be found most any day at the headquarters, 143 East Eighth street. There is a long room there filled with relies of the old days and its simple heavy apparatus for coping with fire. Models of the old hand engines, the colored lanterns, long brass nozzles, seven or eight feet in length, which used to be kept as ornamental features rather than for actual use; the heavy firemen's caps of leather, with the name of the company cut out of leather on a shield in front; hose carriages, and dozens of articles all devoted to firemen's use make the big room look like a museum. A cheap wood cut represents one of the old volunteer firemen who became known through the breadth of the land, but more for financial skill of a dubious order than for herodsm in his noble yocation of fireman. This is Boss Tweed, Breaking of the aport Mr. THE OLD-TIME WAY. the association and the sport, Mr.

Speaking of the association and the spects at Morlath said:

"Only those who had done some actual duty as volunteer firemen are cligible as members of the association. The length of service is not reckoned. If a man was in the Fire Department only a week before it was disbanded it is sufficient. This association numbers over 2,100 members. The annual tax is \$3 a year for each member. The families of deceased members are



"In the days of the volunteer fire service of New York city there were fifty-three engines, sixty-one hose carriages, and eighteen hook and ladder companies belonging to it. To each fire company was allowed lifty members, though as a rule this number was not reached. Now that machinery and horses have been enlisted as auxiliaries for the Fire Department, the members of the old force have been thrown out of their sphere quite largely. They have organized the association, however, and by surrounding themselves with the relies of those past days keep their interest alive.

"There was never any prescribed discipline of exercise for the volunteers, but the spirit of rivalry was all sufficient to make the boys leave their suppers half eaten, and give up piches and ordinary diversions to come out and practice. The main thing to learn was how to work at the pumps for a long time without getting winded. Most young fellows being very ambifious to make their marks (for it was no small distinction, you know, to be a fire laddle) would pump away for dear life for perhaps as much as five minutes, but you may depend upon it before half that time had elansed they would have been glad to quit if they could have done so, or had had the moral courage to exknowledge themselves beaten. You see, in a gang of twenty or more men at the pumps extra effort by an individual doesn't count. It desart send the water into the hose any faster, it simply drags down the men who are pumping steadily together. A man who tries to exert his own muscle in that way is a hindrance to the work, not a help. We seld boys used to stand by and laugh in our sleeves when we saw a youngrier get-

stindrance to the work, not a help. We old boys used to stand by and laugh is our sleeves when we saw a youngster getting all tuckered out, and then the foreman would take him in hand and give him a lesson. He had to learn to exert his force evenly on the stroke, in perfect the unison, the further would the water go. Of course, between two equally well-drilled companies, the one combining the greatest amount of muscle would play the longest distance, but the well-drilled light company would bear the badly drilled heavy men every time; for the point was, after a stream had been got well under way from the nozzle, the speed of the stroke was vulckened in rapid but even measure. That was what told, and in a five minutes' play the fest minute was a tremendous exertion for the toughest veteran. Not only did he have to keep his arms sweeping up and down rapidly, but be sure that he did not jerk and so disturb the noise of the stroke." s any special skill required of the men at

od the nozze of the hose and keep the

OLD-TIME FIRE LADDIES. stream on the objective point, whether that be a fire or a tally sheet. When the head of the water is very strong it has a tendency to throw the nozele out of the fireman's hands—to pull it away from him. Consequently two men are



AT THE NOZZLE. often required to hold it. In fact, every feature of the firemen's work demands special skill. Bunning with a hose carriage, laying hose, taking hose to the top of a building, coupling hose, and so on, all require trained ability. And every feature was tested in musters by specially arranged contests, from a hose carriage race to running up a ladder and extinguishing a fire in a building ignited for this purpose only. And in coupling, you know,



which is an individual exercise very nearly, we have a champion with a remarkable record to look up to. He is Mr. George Bratt of Decatur, Ill. Brett's record is really remarkable. He has taken part in forty distinct firemen's contests, many of them involving several trials, and has rarely suffered defeat, whether working alone or in conjunction with others. As a coupler he has made the best record in the world. It was at Decatur on July I. 1886, and it was the climax of a long succession of most remarkable achievements. He had already made such a great reputation that to his competitor. Tuffley, was allowed the advantage of placing his pipe by his hose, while Brett held his pipe over his head. That gave Tuffley two less moves to make to do the work, and put Brett decidedly on his mettle. He won the victory, however, making the astounding time of one and three-fourths seconds. In his exhibitions of this kind he usually stands three feet from the hose at the word, and throws up his hands the instant the work is done. He is a splendid runner, one of his feats being at Pierre, Dakota, where, with a partner, he ran 200 yards to a hydrant, laid \$50 feet of hose, broke coupling three full turns, and put on pipe four turns in 41 seconds. At the same place, an BRETT WAITING FOR THE WORD.



hour later, he improved on the time by one-fourth of a second. He has appeared in all

BULLDOGS IN TRAINING.

Long Walks, Worrying the Bag, and Turn-ing the Wheel will Get Them in Condition. From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

A dog is usually in training six or eight weeks and it will cost about \$60\$. The first thing a good trainer does is to give his dog some powdered arice nut. In a day or two after that he gets a stiff dose of syrup of buckthorn, and either this or powdered magnesia given every few days during the ensuing week or ten days. If very fat, the dog is reduced in flosh by degrees. He gets long walks, night and morning, and for the first two or three weeks his food is principally boiled bran, mixed with half a teacup of beef ten from which the grease has been carefully skimmed. During the winter it takes a pretty game dog to stand the training which the best conditioners resort to.

mixed with half a teacup of beef tea from which the grease has been carefully skimmed. During the winter it takes a pretty game dog to stand the training which the best conditioners resort to.

Take a dog, for instance, that weighs 38 pounds, and he is maiched to fight in six weeks at 22 pounds. Reducing a dog 16 pounds in wintor makes him very sensitive to cold, and though he is well blanketed in his walks, he will often rebeil against this branch of treatment. A conscientious trainer will be up early with his charge for an eight or ten mile walk in the Irosh morning air. When they roturn the dog is rubbed for half an hour with the bare hands. Sometimes diluted whisky is used; but in any case he is rubbed until he is thoroughly dry. His feet are also dipped into a substance that hardens them. A warm blanket is then placed on him and he is placed on a bed of straw and allowed to sleep until midday, when he is taken out and given a counte of miles and perhaps ten minutes' work at the bag, when he is out to bed again. He requires a great deal of sleep. Work at the bag is good exercise. A strong bag is suspended from the ceiling to within twenty inches of the floor, filled with straw, inside the bag is a smaller one, in which is placed a cat. The bag is set swinging and the dog goes for it, pulling, tusging, and biting in great shape in his efforts to got at sussey; but she is safe from his strong laws. After a four or five hour rest to it taken out again for a flive or ten mile walk.

Another mode of exercise is the wheel. The axle of a sulky wheel is cut in two in the middle and placed perpendicularly on the floor. The wheel is covered with planking, a thick layer of straw evenly distributed over it, and over this is tacked a carpot making a soft walk for dogsy. To an upright close to the wheel is fastened a single tree with traces, and to this feet. A trainer must be careful not to give his charge too much of this sort of work. He is then rubbed again for half an hour, and if the time is about three weeks befor

"Patey, of we been insulted. Mickey Doolan called me a lier," said an excited frishman.
"An havat are yes goin' to do about it ?"
"I jeen' Enew. Phwat would you do av ye wor me?"
"Yall bluey, I takk Ord tall the score of same."

BIRTH RATE OF THE CITY. A STARTLING DIFFERENCE BETWEEN OFFICIAL FIGURES AND PACTS. .

intisticinn Nagio says that 15.000 Bables Get Away from him Every Year-Boctors May be Fined 850 for Every One of Them. Officially there are 6084 children born in this city every week. According to all precedent, rule, and regulation, based upon yards of figures and several slatesful of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, Dr. Nagle, the head of the figure bureau of the Health Department, says that a healthy and properly conducted town of this size ought to produce a crop of not less than a thousand youngsters a week. Dr. Nagle is forbidden officially to know anything that is not based on a cold, hard foundation of figures, and therefore he reports that there were 31,319 births in this city in the last year. Unofficially, however, and in a strictly in-formal way, Dr. Nagie will confide to a person in whom he can trust his belief that there ac-tually were not less than 46,000, and possibly over 50,000, bables born in New York in that time. The odd 15,000 get away from him every year, with the assistance and connivance of the doctors who officiate at the inauguration ceremonies. The Health Commissioners received on Thursday a communication from Dr. Nagle calling attention to this fact, and urging that a larger force of clerks and others be pro-

ceived on Thursday a communication from Dr. Nagle calling attention to this fact, and urging that a larger force of clerks and others be provided to enforce the law regarding the report of births by doctors. It was referred to the President of the Board without action.

"We get all the deaths," said Dr. Nagle, "because they can't bury the body without our permit, but there are thousands of births that are never reported. There were 37.3ti deaths last year, and only 31.319 births reported. The thing is absurd on its face. The normal birth rate for a city like this I estimate at 33 to the 1.000. In Germany it is 38, and in England 35. Our official estimate of the present population of the city is 1.489,000. This is based on the ratio of increase prevailing in the periods between previous censuses. The Buy a short time ago estimated the population at 1.568,000, and I think that that is much nearer correct than the department estimate. Thirty-two to 1.000 in 1.500,000 is 48,000, which would be a reasonable number annually for New York.

"What we propose to do if we can get clerks enough is to go over the infant burial permits, which state the age of each child, and thus ascertaining the date of its birth, look over our record of births and find out whether that birth was reported. If we have no record of it an investigation will be made, and the physician or other party who has violated the law by failing to report it will be summoned to answer. The offence is a misdemeanor, punishable with fine and imprisonment. For the first offence a fine of probably \$50 would be imposed. A few dozen prosecutions of this sort would show the doctors that we meant business and make them obey the law. There is no excuse for their not doing so now. It is simply carelessness or laxiness on their part. There are no fees or expense about this or any other part of the bureau's business, except the furnishing of transcripts of the records, for which the fee barely covers the cost and goes into the city Treasury."

There are, in spite of

A BASE BALL SERMON.

From the Oil City Derrick. The Rev. Mr. Woolsack, popularly known as "The Deacon," in his sermon up the creek last Sunday, made a few remarks pertinent to base ball. Pointing out of the window at a game in progress on the adjoining Wilson flats, he

base ball. Pointing out of the window at a game in progress on the adjoining Wilson flats, he said: "See that loafer with the bird cage on his head standing like a straddle bug behind the bat. He is not desecrating the Sabbath day by playing ball. because he isn't playing ball. He can't play. He imagines he can, of course, and goes through all the painful contortions of a real ball player, but in the devil's score book he is charged ten times over for every error he makes, and a nice record he will have when the season is over and the time for his eternal rest should be at hand. It will be a sorry rest for him."

Just then some one made a long hit and a shout wont up from the crowd.

"Yes, hoopla!" yelled the Dencon, raising his voice above the din: "hoopla till the cowecome home, but unless you raise your voices in hosannas to the Lord, you will never reach the shining home plate of everlasting life. That was a long hit to centre, and I give his nibs there credit for taking it in: but the devil will take him in just as slick on the last inning of all. You may send in your curved balls, and smash the leather in the nose to the right or to the left field; you may steal from bag to bag and slide in home on your pantaloons, but finally you will get a goose egg in the kingdom to come. Ayo, pound on the pearly gates with your base ball bat, if there is a shadow of a Sunday game on it down to the eternal roast you go. Saiat Peter eareth not whether you belong to the Snapdragons or Whangdoodles; if you swing your feative will not save you. There goes another long hit to left, and another howi goes up from the assembled multifude of dudes and loafers. Chase the ball another howi goes up from the assembled multifude of dudes and loafers. Chase the ball another howi goes up from the assembled multifude of dudes and loafers. Chase the ball another howi goes up from the assembled multifude of dudes and loafers. Chase the ball another howi goes up from the assembled multifude of dudes and loafers. Chase the ball another how

LASSOING SEA LIONS.

The Device by Which Capt. Eastman Captured the Pacific Coast Monsters. From the San Francisco Examiner.

"The best sea lion contract I ever made was with P. T. Barnum, in 1871," said Capt. Cyrus Eastman to a reporter. "His agent en-tered into a contract with me to deliver a pair Cyrus Eastman to a reporter. "His agent entered into a contract with me to deliver a pair alive to him in New York city, and paid me \$1,000 upon my signing the papers, and the final output was something like \$10,000. I took two men and went to Santa Barbaca, where I chartered a schooner and took on board six of the bost lassoers (vaqueros) that I could get.

"San Miguel Islands at that time were alive with sea lions. There was no trouble in lassoing a sea lion, but the difficulty was to make the lasso hold, as a sea lion's neck is larger than his head. It was all right as long as he was headed from you, but as soon as he turned the riat would sip off and you lost him.

"My only capture on the first trip was three small ones, but as they did not come un to the required weight for Barnum. I sold them to John Robinson, at Omaha, where they were an immense attraction.

"On my second trip I added to my force and took a hunting eraw of eight men, and, profiting by my former experience. I had my riatas sixed with flashooks, and also well plastered with rosin, but I could not hold the beasts, and so I shot one, and, throwing the lasso over a flipper, I found that it would hold. All that a seal has to do is to give me his flipper and I have got him

"My men were all Indians. I took one of them and showed him the trick, and the next morning we went into the sea lions' rockery and caught four. I went to San Francisco limmediately and placed my captives in a sait water tank and kept them there until the departure of the next steamer for Panama. I got them safely over the Isthmus, and landed them alive in New York and cought four. I went to San Francisco limmediately and placed my captives in a sait water tank and kept them there until the departure of the next steamer for Panama. I got them safely over the Isthmus, and landed them alive in New York and cought four. years of his life, and here it is:
\$i(d) per year for the first five years...
\$150 per year for the second five years...
\$200 per year for the third live years...
\$500 per year for the most three years...
\$500 per year for the most two years...

A TRIP TO MANHATTAN BEACH. Hot Work to Get Cool-Sights on the Way-

The Pauerama by the Sea. The sun beat its torrid rays upon the stone and brick of the metropolis. There was but little breeze indoors, and we determined to

We called a messenger to carry a note of invitation to a friend to accompany us to the more genial clime of Manhattan Beach. The boy arrived in all stupidity and sailled forth with our message in his breast pocket and our instructions unheeded by his ear,

Between drops of perspiration we arrayed ourselves in virgin white, the inevitable broadbanded sailor hat pinned on our heada la Sixth avenue. We were going in for an afternoon of comfort, like one of the Coney Island regulars. armed for the fray with parasol and fan and eager to greet the personal response to our invitation.

Jingle went the door bell, which we answered, Alas! it proved to be only the returned messenger with a sardonic grin.
"Couldn't find the place," he grumbled, pok-

"A woman, who said that was her last name."
"Did she tell you her first?" we felt provoked

ing the torn envelope in our hand.
"Who opened this?" we asked, with frowning

are the torm envelope in our should.

The copeaed this "we saked, with frowning mich.

"A woman, who said that was her last name."

"Did she tell you her first?" we felt provoked to inquire to but the dignity of charif made to inquire to but the dignity of charif made to inquire to but the dignity of charif made to inquire the the dignity of charif made to inquire the the dignity of charif made to inquire the severely send the little imp about his business and ring for another of his kind.

"Can you deliver this "" we inquired, when "Possessing superior educational accomplishments, the feat was easy, and a shining quarter speeded he return with an affirmative representation of the bittle. Each members are speeded in return with an affirmative representation. Again that wrotched boy, messenger No. 1, Again that wrotched boy messenger No. 1, Ag

tupon the value of Dr. Nagle's statistics, is the most culpable feature of the neglect of the doctora. It is a common incident for parents, whose children have inherited money from relatives abroad, or who are otherwise in a position that requires the production of a legal certificate of the child's birth, to call at the bureau for a copy of the certificate which they depended upon the doctor who attended at the birth to file, and find that the doctor had neglected his business and the needed record is not attainable. If the doctor is living and getatable the matter can be remedied, but often it is past repair, and great expense and annoyance are entailed.

It is probable that whether he gets more clerks or not Dr. Nagle will do something in the line of forcing the doctors to obey the law in this matter. Dr. Nagle will do something in the line of forcing the doctors to obey the law in this matter. Dr. Nagle will do something in the line of forcing the doctors to obey the law in this matter. Dr. Nagle will do something in the line of forcing the doctors to obey the law in this matter. Dr. Nagle will do something in the line of forcing the doctors to obey the law of the line of forcing the doctors of obey the law in this matter. Dr. Nagle has a soul for facts, and if grieves him to have to report year after year that there are 0,000 more deaths than births in New York, when the crop of babies on each block is evident proof that the true proportion is about the reverse of his official figures. There are at loast 0,000 more births than deaths.

That a little scare goes a great ways among the doctors is shown by the figures of 1874 and 1875, when the last spurt in the direction of forcing compliance with the Birth law was made. The number of births jumped 10,000 in one year. Evidence of the same thing is in the fact that within three weeks the number of reports of births have risenover 1004 aweek, and the only reason that can be found for it is the only reason that can be found for it is the only reason that can be

without the rouge and the footlight smile. It was then the laughing face of a child, well cared for in a happy home. The tinsel of the theat of dazzled the school girl's brain and allured her from the case of home to the toil of a chorus singer's life.

Another of the Casino force rolled by. It was Pauline Hall in all the giory of dainty summer attire. Her jewels were more pretentious than those of the chorus girl. They flashed from ears and fingers and caught the lace at her throat. They have accumulated rapidly in a couple of seasons, and Pauline has the trick of making the most show of them, with a solitaire doing duty as ring or the centre of a brooch, or quivering amid her snowy wir.

We marvel how with the nosabilities of New York shops, so many girls manage to deck themselves in such queer clothes. Flame color mingles with green and indescribable pinks are mixed with barbarous biues. One and all these frocks stick up in a point behind over a monstrous busde. This bad style was a parting fashion of a season ago with extremists, and has caught on with their imitators now.

The sleeves, too, commend one to the time-honored coat sleeve with its outline of shapely arms. These others are copied from gown in shop windows and atong the promende. A loose, shapeless mass, they hang from shoulder to ellow, a burlesque on the fun matten legs of rich material which adorned the belies of ye olden times, and may sometimes be seen in the coatumes of the elegant women of the stage.

The tie-back of steels is more ridiculous still, giving the wearers the look of a camel's lump in the wrong piace. Outside of Paris only a lew frocks are properly steeled. These should extend only far nough front for the points of each one to meet when tied together, and the bustle worn under them is too large. The sixthese worn under them is too large. The skirt sewed on a cord, instead of a band, is also desirable to reduce the size of the waist. These hims may be of service to the would-be fashionable dressers who frequent Coney Island.

S

What It Costs to Raise a Boy

"My father never did anything for me,"

Total.

This is a moderate estimate of the Snandal against the boy who complains that his father is done saything for him. .\$4,150

JOHN J. CRITTENDEN. HOW HE HELPED TO KEEP KENTUCKY IN THE UNION.

Kentucky at the Opening of the War-Mr. Criticaden's Election-Ris Second Cam-paign and His Renomination-His Death. LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 11.-On the 4th of March, 1861, John J. Crittenden left the Senate. Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated President of the United States, and now awful forebodings were felt throughout the country. In deep sadness Mr. Crittenden returned home with the intention of retiring from public life, thus seeking that tranquillity which, after so much effort and so much agitation, he now in his old age so much needed. He had done what he could to avert the storm, and now in darkness and loneliness he retired to await the event.

At this time Kentucky was largely Demo-

cratic and intensely pro-slavery. Her extreme views had been exhibited by inserting in her late Constitution most absurd provisions on this subject. The Whig party, which for forty years under the leadership of Mr. Clay had maintained the ascendancy, had become demoralized, and suffered disintegration. The Know-Nothing party had risen like a

might have been the consequences. All this was well known.

Take up the journals of the two Houses from the beginning of this called session, see the soirit of the Governors' messages, and of the resolutions introduced, and one can hardly see how Kentucky could have been saved from the vortex to which so many States were rushing. Yet these men, by their ability, prudence, and skill, saved the State at this most fearful conjuncture. They were much aided in their work by the influence and cloquence of Mr. Critters.

Yet these men, by their shillity, prudence, and skill, saved the State at this most fearful conjuncture. They were much aided in their work by the influence and eloquence of Mr. Crittenden, who at their instance addressed the Logislature. He well understood the situation, and knew better than any other man what was then needed. The great work was successfully accomplished. On Amril, 5, 1861, the Logislature adjourned. All that the Union men desired was to get to the people, feeling confidence in the strong Union sentiment of kentucky.

And now the contest ouened before the people of Kentucky, and the Union men went boldly and confidently into the fray. It was one of those times when people are roused to a just appreciation of the matters involved, and demanded the services of the tried, truest men.

Mr. Lincoln called for a meeting of Congress on the Fourth of July. 1861. All eyes were at once turned to Mr. Crittenden, and his services was thought of by the Union men.

The noble oid man heart the call and did not hesitate a moment. The chief interest of the people was now centered in this cellection. The late Domocratic member, a strong Southern sympathizer, was now Mr. Crittenden's coponent. Could they defeat Mr. Crittenden's coponent could be a year to be understood to the surface of the country they have a decident of the country they are considered the string seenes around him, moved through the defeat of the country of the best men

merely the great suffering at home, but what might bare been the effect on the cause of the Union itself.

After the election the Union men breathed more freely. There was no longer danger of Kentucky seceding. The election in the Ashland district was full throughout the whole country, and the people still clung to the hope that Mr. Crittenden would be able to accomplish something. I was with him the day he left Lexington for Washington. I sald to him: "Great things are still expected from you in Congress." I took him that I had overheard my little boy, 4 or 5 years old, saving: "I am so glad Mr. Crittenden is elected; the war's done now." Mr. Crittenden is elected; the war's done now." Mr. Crittenden leaned his head on his hand and was signifully a few moments; then, raising himself, said: "That is what is troubling me. People expect me now to do something. I tell you I am powerlows. Moreover, I must give my support to the Government." As he bid me farewell he said: "Give my love to the little boy."

It now appeared we were in for a long war. It was beyond all human power now to avert its course or make any compromise. All Mr. Crittenden could do was to try to mitigate its horrors and to save the South from subjugation. Mr. Crittenden returned home from Congress in 1863 in facele health. He now most carnestly desired to retire and prepare for death, which he felt was approaching. His conversations on the subject were elemn and interesting. But new troubles had arisen in the State; great changes had taken piace since his former election. Kentucky was no longer in danger of secession, but a radical party had arisen, breathing vengeance against all who differed with them. They were bitter against the kind and conciliating course of Mr. Critenden, facree sand vindictive toward all who even sympathized with the rebellion, they

BEHIND THE EASTERN VEIL.

They Do It, at Home and Abroad.

Persian Women-What They Do and How Eastern women are pitted as unhappy beings on the theory that they are imprisoned in a glided care closely guarded by very ugly enunchs, and reduced to spend their time in attempting to eatch the smiles of a jentous lord, as they sprawl in graceful attitudes on siken cushions. Their only other occupation is understood to be devouring immense quantities of sweetmeats in order to become corpulent; their only amasement to pleasure of poisoning rival wives, and hearting interminable stores of the control of the con From the St. James's Gazette. Eastern women are pitled as unhappy

many an allomination is secretly administered to informance and the Harmans at Jenas's case as well to paralless. The bath takes my a good not cover the action in the same and the paralless of the control of the cont

could tolerate no terms of kindness toward them. The conservatives again called for the did not sell these violent men who had assumed the control of the Rate. They were sentiative of their views and the control of the Rate. They were sentiative of their views are the sentiative of their views and the plane of the state of the Union men. Mr. Cuttenden reward the Union men. Mr. Cuttenden reward the Union men. Mr. Cuttenden reward the Union could best aid in checking the was called by these locaphileans to nonintate a candidate for Congress. The conservatives was called by these locaphileans to nonintate a candidate for Congress. The conservatives believed it was to get unpublicant so nonintate a candidate for Congress. The conservatives believed it was to get unpuble mind was much agitated and exited. The licentificant portry and the second services of the licentificant of the second links of the congress of the second links. The public mind was much agitated and exited. The licentificant portry of the congress of the second links of the congress and expressed long of the long of the congress and expressed long of the long of the congress and expressed long of the long of the congress and expressed long of the long of the congress and expressed long of the long of the congress and expressed long of the long of the congress and expressed long of the long of the congress and expressed long of the long of the congress and expressed long of the long of the congress and expressed long of the long of the congress and expressed long of the congress and expressed long of the congress and expressed long of the long of the congress and expressed long of the congress and ex

pected to wear the costume described. What ultimate effect La dy Rosebery's action may have had we are not informed, nor how much ourrency the new costume may have obtained in England; but it has reached New York, and is in fair way of becoming acclimated, for it has actually been adopted by that class of society whose standing is sufficient to command for what they endorsed the approbation and imitation of the multitude.

Bent on ascertaining the extent of their popularity, a Sun reporter visited some of the leading tailors yesterday. At Redfern's the gentlemanly head cuttor took the reporter under his wing.

"Do we make many of them? Yes, lots of them. They are cool and comfortable, and much superior to the regulation swallow tail."

"Where did the style originate?"

"They have been worn in England quite generally for a great many years, but the fashion has just got to this country."

"In what locality are they most worn?"

"Well, that is hard to tell. We send them all over the country. Quite a number go to Newsort, and the Northern watering places. They seem to be slowly gaining in popularity."

The reporter next made inquiry at James Bell & Son's.

"Make those things for dress coats? Well, I guess not. My dear friend, all that is is a regular morning house jacket which some ultrafashionable chap has gotton on with his dress vest and trousors. It never will be worn by gentlemen. It would be a good thing to put them on waiters, though, because then the dudes would not be so afraid of being taken for them."

At Dougherty, Hertel & Co.'s they had made a few, but they said that those who had them